NORTH. Our previous accounts from Brownsville were to

ne cin uit. We now have Brownsville papers to the 16th.

It as a present that the revolutionists in northern Mexico are making gradual progress, hav be obtained to are making gradual progress, hav be obtained possession already of several important to be, and probably Monterey. The Government troops, it recess are incapable of inter-locing any effective check to the progress of the revolutionary forces, there is no the progress of the revolutionary forces. What will be the result, time can cally show. At present, Sonta Anna's power in northern Mexico appears to be reduced to shoot nothing. We take the following from The Flag of the 2th uit.

"Hy an arrival at Matamoros last evening we learn that the insurgents are still active. The day before yesterday a party of them under Col. Capistran entered the town of San Fernando, ninety miles south of Maismoros, and, rumor asys, made prisoners of the civil officers of the place. The town of San Fernando had joined the revolutionary movement in pronomating against the present Government, but the near approach of Government forces induced them to change their ideas and swear fealty anew to the rule of the deepet. This the insurgents were not disposed to allow and hence the visit of Col Capistran.

"The insurgents seem to be as sanguing as ever, though they have changed their place of operations somewhat. The better to maintain themseves it is said they have divided into several parties and commenced a system of yeardia warfare. In this manner they are conditent of both maintaining theories we and harassing their enemy for years, if necessary,

"Col. Cruz, who left Matameros six or eight days ago, with a command of 500 men, is said to have been quite unsuccessful in his pursunt. The almost incostant and the second to wade six men and horees continually, and the continual surveillance of the enemy

quite unsuccessis in his pursuit. The almost incossantrains bave so filled the country with water that he
has been forced to wade his men and horses continually, and the continual surveillance of the enemy
prevents his grazing his horses, so that the whole
command is represented as being in great suffering
from both hunger and disease.

"Just as we are going to press, we have received
information from a reliable source, that a party of insurgents under the command of Col Capitaran, have
taken the City of Loarses. We abstein from meationing the place where they are to go next, for foar
of publishing part of their future operations.

"It seems that a party of seventy Government troops
under the command of an officer named Paulin, was
disarmed entirely by the Democratic force, who after
condemning their chief to be shot, a punishment he
deserved for more than one deed, turned the soldlers
free: since then, we are informed, very few have
joined the regular army.

"We have been reliably informed that the section of
Government troops that took the city of Victoria,

We have been remainly informed that the section of Government troops that took the city of Victoria, when its heroic defeaders had to leave the place on account of the extanation of their ammunition, car-ried and used heavy artillery, destroying part of the town without doing much harm to the insurgents. We have also been assured that said troops burnt several uses before and after their triumph, committing ex-The Floy of the 16th has the following further in-

The Flog of the 16th has the following further intelligence:

"The revolutionists across the Rie Grande seem to be gradually gaining ground. In the early part of the week we learned of their having possession of the towns of Linares, Montemorelos and Cadareyta, in the State of Nuevo Leon, and yesterday and to-day the report is accredited that the capital of Nuevo Leon, Monterey, had fallen into the hands of the patriots by invitation of its inhabitants. If this latter report be true, and we believe it is, the revolutionists have now possession of the strongest position north of the Sirra Madre mountains, with acms and munitions in abundance. As to the fact of their being in Monterey, however, there may be some doub. The last reliable information we have from them they were at the area and Montenorsios. It was known, however, that Monterey was without soldiers. Gen. Angedia and sest the force garrisoning that piece, 300 men, under a Col. Oronoz against the rebels at Victoria, and the latter by strategem placed this force in their rear and occupied the towns on the road to Monterey.

## GALE ON THE TEXAS COAST.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

From The New-Orleans Picayane, Sept 28.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Poole the obliging purser of the steamship Louisiana, arrived this morning from Galveston, for the annexed graphic account of the late tremendous gale on the coast of Texas and the lamentable destruction of ble and property caused thereby. The gale appears to have spent its utmost ferry on the ill fated coast of our sister State. But we have no time for comment now. Here is the purser's statement:

The coast of Trans was visited by a most disastrons gale, commencing on Sunday the 18th, and lasting antil Thursday night, the 21st inst.

It would be almost a matter of impossibility to imagine even a greater destruction of life and property by such an occurrence.

In the Layene and Matagorda Bays there was much such an occurrence. In the Lavaca and Matagorda Bays there was much

In the Lavace and Matagorda Bays there was much suffering and loss.

At Lavace not much damage was sustained, other than the schooler Pacific going through one of the wharves, with little injury, however, to herself.

At Indianola, the schoolers Atlas and Fanny Mott, owned by H. E. Bohner, were both driven through the wharves of Miseres. A. Frommé and Was. M. Varnells, and subsequently went on the beach, where they now lie. The Mott will be a total loss; the Atlas, probably, will be gotten off. Both of them had full cargoes of assorted merchandise from the steamship Charles Morgan, which were saved in a damaged condution, and were being sold for account of those concerned. Sloop Louisa, with freight from the Cass. Morgan, was also a total week, and cargo partly saved on the beach. A few buildings were taken off the blocks, but note materially damaged.

Saluria and Deckro's Point did not escape, but were even greater sufferers than on the bay above them. Many houses in both places were entirely washed away, some unroofed, and others taken off the blocks, there not being asingle house that general

washed away, some unroofed, and others taken off the blocks, there not being a single house that escaped serious damage, and quite a number being razed to

the ground.

The new wharf, (one of the finest structures of the kind in the State.) owned by Judge Bawes, was totally demolished; not a post remains to show where it stood, except a few standing near the shore.

Deckro's wherf and warehouse are entirely gone;

Deckro's wharf and warehouse are entirely gone; not a vestige of them is to be seen.

The schooners Aligh and S. Belden, which had arrived on Sunday from Mobile and were lying at anchor opposite Deckro's, dragged into the reef, were capsized and totally lost, with both entire crews. The schooner Mustang, just arrived from New York, dragged her anchors, and barely escaped the fate of the others. She lost both masts, which probably saved her. The United States steamer Fashion tiwed her up under Sand Print on Sunday, the 24th, where she would discharge her cargo.

The United States schooner Fairy, belonging to the Light House Department, was beached and is a total lost—crew saved. The schooner Emms DeRussey, owned in Persacola, is supposed to have drafted to rea and as she was a good vessel, strong hopes are entertained for her safety.

The machinery, &c., of the light-house of Pass Cavallo sustained some material migury, but the light is still shown as ound.

valle sustained some many still shown as usual.

The wherf and buildings at Powderhern were not The wherf and buildings at Powderhern were not the wharf was lost, which is the least. Nothing on the wharf was lost,

The wharf and buildings at Powderhorn were not injured in the least. Nothing on the wharf was lost, mor even a piece of timber started from it, which is traly remarkable, considering that death and devastation ruled in the surfue neighborhood.

The Lavaca mud machine, used for the purpose of trying to make a channel for a year past, lies sunk, and is probably a total loss.

The gale visited Matagorda with almost unparalleled forty destroying nearly all the huilding.

The gale visited Matagoroa with annual lebel fury, destroying nearly all the buildings in the lace, those of Col. Williams, Mrs. Sartwell and or slace, those of Col. Williams, Mrs. Sartwell and or slace. place, those of Col. Williams, Mrs. Sartwell and one or two small ones being all that escaped prostration or unreofing. The stocks of goods of merchants have been mostly runner, with one exception, Messra, Sheppard & Burkhart, whose store only was unreofed, but goods materially damaged. Four lives were lest in the town: Mrs. Duffey, Mr. Merriman

and a negro woman and child.

The steamboat Kate Ward was entirely wrecked near the town, Capt. Ward, his brother and nine of the crew perishing. But three only escaped, by ellinging to one of the wheels, and were taken off on the 17d.

their materials flying through the air, women and children acreaming and running whither they knew not, seeking protection, and when found, only to be driven forth again after a short lapse of time to find a new one, and in many instances in nearly a deconded

Corpus Christi and other places westward remain the 6th uit. We now have Brownsville papers to the set built. We now have Brownsville papers to the set built. We now have Brownsville papers to the set built. We now have Brownsville papers to the set built. We now have Brownsville papers to the set built. Since the gale the following vessels have arrived at Indianola: schooner H. L. Seranton, 22d; 24th. U. S. steamer Fashion and brig Bingham, from Mobile.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

Correspondence of The N Y. Trillune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1, 1854. These great annual festivals, the STATE FAIRS, have become occasions of such universal interest-fos-

ing, as they do, all manner of industry, art skill-that a large number of your readers, I doubt not, will be gratified with a short account of ours. which has just closed. It commenced on Tuesday the 26th September, and continued four days. The weather promised integrity, but Wednesday afternoon found her vapory cisterns overflowing. For three hours the rain poured down upon us, but the buildings had been so well arranged and so carefully put up that but few articles were injured. Some la-dies who had not before learned that a State Fair was not a place at which to wear their finest silks and laces, were amazingly mortified when they found themselves and their sike beautifully cramped and crimped by being crawded into the buildings with thousands of others in the brief space of five minutes. However, the next morning found all right, and the ground covered again wit's a movine trass of bright and happy faces, and the ladies attired in more

substantial habiliments.

In comparison with previous Exhibitions of our Society this proved a marked advance. The progress of the stock interest is remarkable. In Cattle the Devons and Short-horns of course take the lead. The Rev. E. M. Crippen of Coldwater exhibited a part of his large berd of Devons-two bulls, eight cows, (two imported) ten calves-making altogether the finest lot of animals on the ground. There was a large number also of other Devon bulls on the ground. Mr. Sly of Plymouth exhibited a fine herd of Short-horns. Seth A. Bushnell of Hartford, Ohio, received the first prize among foreign Short-horns. The show of Horses was not as good as last year, or rather was not as full, but better beasts. This is natural enough; the large number of comparatively inferior horses, heretofore brought out, tacitly yielding their lesser claims to the successful competitors of the magnates of the stall. The best stallion on the ground at this show, taken all in all, was Kemble Jackson, owned by Eldred & Backus of Detroit. He is a thoroughbred, but possesses the rare quality of uniting with powerful action sufficient weight for agricultural purposes. He has great endurance and courage. Mr. Fiske of Coldwater had in the ring a fine specimen of the old Justin Morgan stock. He is a horse of good

spirit and wonderful muscular power.

Of Swine there was a scanty array, but Sheep were out in gratifying numbers. There were 20 pens of out in gratifying numbers. There were 20 pens of French Merino, averaging 5 to a pen; 24 pens of Spanish Merino, 6 to a pen; 11 pens grades, 10 of South Downs, 8 of Long Wooled, 2 of Saxons, and 8 of French and Spanish mixed. The Poultry surpassed any exhibition ever hold west of your City. Our Dr. Freeman of Schooleraft had out the greatest context of groups. He is a very successful breeder.

s of French and Spanish mixed. The Ponitry surpassed any exhibition ever hold west of your City. Our Dr. Freeman of Schoolcraft had out the greatest number of coops. He is a very successful breeder, and sufficiently fonerful. There were Shanghais of all colors and shades; Brahma Pootras, which as a breed varies very little in plumage; Hong Koogs, Chittagongs, and these Hongs and Kongs and Gongs and Footras mixed in various proportions; Dorkings, White and Seabright Bantams in all their gayety, Wild Geres, Curkeys, Muscovy Ducks, Swans, Lopeared Rabbits and Terrier Dogs.

Machinery and Implements were scanty, the Messrs, Penfield of Detroit, dealers, exhibiting the largest share. Hickok's Cider Mill and the "Little Giant," a Cornand Cob Crusher, operated by these gentlemen, sitracted much attention and gained much favor. There was a simple machine shown for guthering clover seed, owned by J. S. Garge of Dowariac, Michigan, which will prove highly useful. It simply gathers the heads of the clover and deposits them in a lerge box behind, which will hold, perhaps fitteen bushels of heads. Arkins a Automaton, Clausing, it should be named, and Manny's Reaper, and Ketchun's Mower, were on the ground.

The Picture Gallery a sembled but little merit. In the Hall for Needle work, were many beautiful specimens of skill and taste, and this seemed to contain the load-stone, for all turned here and returned with the certainty of a magnet. Floral Hall—which was a fine tent—was wanting in nothing except flowers, and this was owing to the anumed frouth. Fruit and vegetables were contrary to all expectation, uncommonly fine. I here tasted a sample of entrant wine, manufactured by S. M. Bartlett, Esq. of Monree County, which was 15 years old—of the 'vin' tage" of 1849. It possessed a peculiar richness, smoothness and strength, such as you would not expect a currant wine to acquire. The Dairy Hall tables grounded under the weight of the monstrous cheeses and numberless crocks and tabs of batter. This interest is growing: it is the ight and sdapted solely to the paved and graded

ight and sdapted solely to the paved and graded treets of cities.

The annual address was given by BELA HUBBAED, Esq., of Detroit. I am told it was well and very atentively received, but as I heard but a small parti in m unable to give the particular subjects or tenor of he speaker's remarks. About noon on the 29th, the lociety was honored by a visit from Lord Elgin, the don. Malcom Cameron, and others of the Provinces. After viewing the articles on exhibition, the Governor-General made a few pleasant and exceedingly received by the assemblage.

ceived by the assemblage. On the whole, our Fair this year was a most excelent one, and every member of the Society may well deel an honest pride in view of the progress we are naking in real and substantial improvement.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL The state of the weather has been very unfortunate for the exhibition. A drizzly rain all day Tuesday; a hard rain through the night and morning of Wedne day, prevented exhibitors from getting things in or arranging those already on the ground. When the sun came out in the afternoon, the people began to arrive pretty freely, and late in the afternoon the committees got to work. They had a convenient opportunity, as there was no crowd of visitors not near night; then they began to pour in, though the most of them were apparently from the country. It it is clear to-day we expect a great influx of City residents and people from the suburbs. It is wonderful ow the sunshine brightened up everything yesterday During all the morning not only the face of nature but the faces of all the managers were sadiy gloomy

nshine and visitors brought pleasant smiles, not use to those who came to see and be pleased, among nem it was pleasant to see a fair show of the fairest The steamboat Kate Ward was entirely wrecked the crew perisbing. But three only escaped, by elinging to one of the wheels, and were taken off on the 22d.

Schooner Tom Paine, Capt. F. Hulsemann, owned in Matagorda, was totally lost, with the captain and crew.

A vessel from Sabine, with lumber, lost on the peninsula. Crew saved.

The new steamer Colorado, built at Matagorda and nearly finished, lies high and dry in the prairie, 300 yards from the bayen.

Crops of cane and cotton are blown down and nearly ruined. In fact, it is said not a bale of cotton is left in the county.

Quite a number of small craft are reported lost, with all their crews.

Trespallacious, and the houses on the peninsula opposite, were all swept away, except Col. Lewis s and two others not recollected. Several lives are reported to have been lost, among which were two children of Capt. Jno. Rugely en old and much esteemed planter, who were killed by the honse being blown down upon them.

An eyewitness to the devastation of Matagords, and exercised around the ground-drive in front of the ladits stand. There are a good many very fine horses excluded around the ground-drive in front of the ladits stand. There are a good many very fine horses excluded around the ground-drive in front of the ladits stand. There are a good many very fine horses excluded around the ground-drive in front of the ladits stand. There are 25 that he says will average 15 hands bigh, all to one pair there year old. Several of them are 17 hands. Three pair barbessed to a wagon were much admired as a powerful team. A very handsome pair of large black ones he uses every day as a light, quick buggy team; their action is as fine as well-transchores. He says the gait and speed of a unile depends entirely upon the way he is broke. The price of this pair was \$500; some of the large draft pairs was \$500; these are the kind of prove their superiority over horses, he only desires the left at factors in the fact, who have the ladit and the provent and the ground-drive in front the

KANSAS .- The following (says The Worcester Spy) is taken from a letter dated Sept. 22, just received from one of the last of the Massachusetts emigrants to Kansas-a man whose statements, we are informed,

are entitled to full credence:
"The hotel and stables at Kansas are always full, "The hotel and stables at Kansas are always full, and will be for some time. The roads are lined with teams from the horoer States. In about every fifth or eighth wagon you will see a sprinkling of negro-laves. Do not believe that the slavsholders have given up Kanses. A terrible struggle is before us at the very first election. They are determined to have a law recognizing Slavery at the first meeting of the Legislature. If they do not get it then, they never will

No fever and ague yet seen here. There has

"No fever and agne yet seen here. There has been some at Kaneas City."

Kaneas Meeting.—The Emigrant Aid Society held a meeting last evening at the Supreme Court Room. Over fifty persons were present, all interested in obtaining information about the new terratory, and quite a number announced themselves ready to here immediately and take up lards. John Sepell will leave for Kaneas on Monday next, with nineteen others from this city, hesides parties from Homeye, Outario County, and Oramel, Alleghany County, Many of Mr. Serpell's party attended the meeting last night and were desirous of increving their number. They invite all to join who want to be among the first to locate a new city in Kaneas. We presume the number will be increased before the among the first to locate a new city in Kansas. We presume the number will be increased before the party leaves the city. Mr. Palmer from Wyoming addressed the meeting, and stated that he should start for Kansas with a number from his vicinity tomorrow. The party will consist of a dozen or more from Perry and Wyoming villages, among whom are several families. Others are enterprising young farmers and mechanics who go out to locate a settlement. If they find the country suitable, large parties from Wyoming will follow next spring.

[Rochester Union, 2d.]

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE AF-FAIRS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Yesterday morning the Committee resumed its in-estigations, meeting in the College Library for that

The following queries were propounded to Mr. Ogden, who asked time to presere an answer by Novemher next. This courtesy having been accorded to Mr.
Rugules, the Committee extended the same to Mr.
Ogden:
They the affairs of the College been as conducted as heat to
have the affairs of the College been as conducted as heat to

have the affairs of the Course been a conquered so set to promote the government and situation of the stationts before ing thereto and, if may, in what respect have the Tratess failed, and what has been the consequence of the neglect, if any, on the general interests of the institution?

Have the Board of Trustees at any time neglected to provide advante and occent particularly as no of the professors and purific and their eby endangered the health of either professors or results?

Did you or did you not vote for any candidate for the above office with reference to the religious views or tenets of such

office with reference to the religious views or tenets of such candidate?

Mr. RUGGLES replied in the negative.

The Key Ganninge Spains, D. D., replied: Gentlemen, you have called upon me to reply to the foregoing question. They are not my wits, as an individual member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, which you investigate, but the motives and reasons of my official conduct which have never yet been fully disclosed. Were I standing at the confessional and were you, gentlemen my confessors, I might submit to this inquisitorial power. I have learned to value too highly the great principles of civil and religious liberty to put my conscience in the keeping of any man, or set of men. Religious tolerakeeping of any man, or set of men. Religious toleration becomes intolerance, when men and actions are such as to violate the sanctity of conscience. Nor am I vet persuaded that the intelligent and enlightened members of this Committee dissent from the views here expressed. Besides; so far as I am able to judge, the chartered privilege of voting by bullot is conclusive against the inquiries into the reasons and metives by which my ballots, as a Trustee of the College, have been decided. Yet, gentlemen, netwithstanding these views, it is my purpose to answer the questions you propounded to me. I do it from respect to the Senate of the State and to the distinguished individuals who here represent them. I do it also from a sense of justice to Columbia College, and lest the individual and combined efforts which, with such an unwearied zeal and sublumbia College, and lest the individual and combined efforts which, with such an unwearied zeal and subtility have endeavored to prejudies her interests in the matter now pending before the Committee, should prove successful. I came into the Board of Trustees at the solicitation of the late Bishop Hobart, and with the frank avowal on his part that while the College was open to Students of all religious denominations, and that no denominational preferences excluded any man from its subordinate Professorships, it was an Episcopal Institution, and that its President must be man from its subordinate Professorships, it was an Episcopal Institution, and that its President must be connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. In all my votes, therefore, for a President of the College, I have acted upon this principle, and have made the religious views of the candidates decisive of my conduct. In no other instance have I ever contemplated any religious test as determining my course. I have never voted against any man nor excluded any man from office, on account of his religious sentiments. Nor have I ever given my vote for one man rather than another because he belonged to one religious denomination rather than another. Nor, on the other hand, have I yielded to that spirit of exclusiveness and bigotry which would constrain me to vote for any man, and give him the preference above better men merely because his views were unchristian and irreligious, and not only at war with great truths of the gespel as and give him the preference above better men merely because his views were unchristian and irreligious, and not only at war with great truths of the gispel as maintained by the Episcopai Church, but with the fundamental principles of our common christianity. I understand the committee as expressing a desire to know my reasons and motives for voting for Professor McCulloch in preference to other highly respectable candidates. Other candidates, it is true, farnished the Board of Trustees important testimonials. Some of them, in my judgment, came from very quastionable sources, and to my certain knowledge, were sought for with undue and unbecoming avoity. I gave my ballot, therefore, for Professor McCulloch because I believed him to be, intellectually, and by sound and extensive attainments in natural science by his industry, and spirit of enterprise; by his experience in teaching, and his well-known discipline and influence over the youthful mind; and by his christian character and exemplary moral deportment, better qualified to fill the vacant chair than any of the numerous candidates presented to the consideration of the Trustees. I have not sought to make this duckown excellence; you yourselves, have officially called for it. I regret that you have done so, because I regret to have said even the little which I have thus uttered. I have taken connect with no one in preparing this answer to your question; the responsibility of so doing is exclusively my own, and the answer respectfully submitted.

Brick Charch Charch New York, Oct 4, 1884.

Brist Church Chapel, New York, Oct 1 1851

Mr Henry James Anderson begged leave respectfully to decine answering auth better informed of the authority which could compel a reply.

The following Trustees decined to answer the question now proposed to them for the following reasons:

The election is ferred to was by ballot, under a power conferred upon the Board of Trustees by the charter, and we claim the immunity which the law affects to us from all cerutiny of the motives of our votes—an immunity which the law affects to our right of independent jungment and action, and to our sense of honor and duty. Here followed the opinion of Daniel Lord and Gao, Wood as already given in The Trusters; signed. Win Berrian, Edward Joses, G. G. Van Wagener, Gov. M. Ogden. John Knoz, Robert Easy, Geo. H. Fisher, Win. H. Hobart, E. L. Bearle, William Betts.

Presinent King declined upon a like cround.
Mr. Wen. H. Haustson replies: That protesting that whether I voted for Jew. Turk, Infided or Hereite, neither the Senate nor its Committee has any vigit to inquire into the reasons or motives for my vote, and that it is nobody's business but my own. Nevertheless—"to save trouble" he then goes on to say that he was absent from the country from the 7th November 1853 to 2d July 1854, and consequently could not have voted, as might be seen by reference to the minutes which the Committee had before them.

to the innuite where them.

The Hon. Hamstron First protested against the inquisitorial power of the Commistee of a single branch of the Lepislature to require his reasons for voting in this case, but he said his vote was cast for A Dallas Bache as the best qualified for the office, irrespective to the religious sentingents.

Bache as the best qualified for the office, irrespective of his religious sentiments.

Mr. Gromez T. Srinova replied, that he did not vote for any candidate for the office referred to, with reference to the religious views or tenets of such candidate, being of opinion that he was not at liberty, under the charter of the College, to vote with reference thereto: and further, that the interest of the College did not require such religious views or tenets to be taken into account in filling the Professorship in constitution.

The Committee then adjourned to this morning. . m. commission men aufburnen to this morn

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK.

The second solemn session of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of New-York, was held yesterday morning in the Cathedral. The attendance was not numerous. The proceedings commenced by the celebration of a Pontifical Requiem, High Mass. performed by the Right Rev. Dr Dz Cozsaniso Bishop of Burlington, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Syones and the Rev. Messrs. FARE and DURNING as Dencous. The Deacons attending the Archbishop were the Very Rev. R. McCarnos and the Rev. Mr. Quis. Before the gospel the hymn "Dies Irie" was well chanted. After Mass absolution for the deceased well chanted. After Mars absolution for the deceased prelates of the Province was pronounced. The sermon was presched by Bishop Tusox of Buffelo. He took his text from the 14th chap, of Revelations, 15th verse. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. The leading idea of the discourse was the existence of Purgatory, and the preacher proceeded to show the inconsistency of supposing that such a place did not exist, and the absurd and contradictory notions which prevalled among the varieus denominations of Christians in relation to the state of the soul after death. At the close of the sermon the members of the Council of Bishops and the logicals retired to the Sacristy, where the Archbishop and Bishops were vested in Portified robus, and the Deacons and sub-Deacons secured the vesticants of their order, after which the procession returned to the high altar. The hydro Beni Creator Spiritus was then intoned by the Archbishop and sung by the chanters. Subsequently the Archbishop made a latin allocation to the Cauch and afterward gave solemn benediction. The closing solemnity will take place next Sunday at 10 jo clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF ENIGRATION COMMISSIONERS OF ENIGRATION

The weekly meeting of this Board was held at the
office of the Commissioners in Franklin-st, sesterd by
atternoon, but no quorum being present, only the
usual detail business was transacted. The Commissioners present were President Veretaxes. Caul.
Crattree, Messis. Carrigen, Kelly, Duntap and Macshall. Messis. Witthous and Purdy were absent
through fickness.

The usual reports were presented.

Emigrapta Refuga, Ward's Island, from 24th ber 1554, melnolver: Fernales, Remaining to Institution at last report. 1, 105 Admitted since. 161 Born in Institution since last report. 2	00 30th S Males, 1,184 221 4	Total 2 250 3 22 12
Total	1,409 197 20	2,4 £3 275 112
Remaining in Institution1,124 Children under IZ years Marine Hospital, Staten Island, for the week ber 2-, 1834	ending 8	eptents-

Admitted from other sources.
Admitted by transfer
Disc targed by scanet.
Disc arged by transfer. 2.531

2.695 Due Counties to Sept. 1, 1254 ......

A letter was received from the Governors of the Aims-House, relative to the proposed conference for an anicable adjustment of the question relative to the liability of the Governors for the support of the children born on Ward's Island, suggesting that the best course for both parties would be a submission to a bitratian. .. 645 484 46

a, bitration.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.—Present EDWIN J. BROWN,
Esq., President, in the Chair, and 56 members. By Mr. CONGVER-Of Captains of Police for an

By Mr. Conover—Of Captains of Police for an increase of sainty. To Committee on Police.

By Mr. Gray—Of R. C. McCormick and others, for a lateral sewer in Madison-at., between Montgomery and Gouverneur-sts. To Committee on Sewers.

By Mr. Serly—Presentile staying that it has been ascertained, for want of room, that no accommodations can be afforded in the new Catherine Market for fish and oyster dealers, with resolution that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies examine into the expediency of constructing suitable accommodations for said fish and oyster dealers in the vacant space east sade of Catherine at Ferry. Adopted.

By Mr. Frey—Preamile stating that many ordinances of the City have been repealed and it is difficult to ascertain what ordinances are in force, &c., with resolution that three Commissioners be appointed.

cult to ascertain what ordinances are in force, &c., with resolution that three Commissioners bappointed to codify the ordinances, and that the Corporation Attorney Judge Wm. B. Meech and Nelson P. Waterbury, Eq., be appointed such Commissioners. To Committee on Ordinances.

Hy Mr. Mather.—That proposals be advertised for estimates for paying Chatham-st, and square, the Bowlery, part of Fourth av. and scround Union-square, with granite or trap blocks, called the Belgian pavement, in six distinct grants—first, from Rass pavement, in Surgicest. (except that already payed) to ment, in six distinct grants—first, from Russ pave-ment near Spruce-st. (except that already paved) to the block pavement at Bayard-st.; second from said pavement to north side of Rivington st.; third, from Rivington to Second-st.; fourth, from Second to Eightr-st.; fifth from Eighth to Fourteenth st.; sixth, from Fourteenth to north carb of Seventeenth-st. and space around Union square, excluding part already paved at junction of Broadway and Fourteenth-st. To Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Conover. That the meetings of this Board for October commence of the meetings of this Board or October commence at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead o'clock. Adopted.

Report to non-concur to pay \$500 for funeral expenses of Capt. Jax W. McCabe. Adhered.

Motion to authorize His Honor the Mayor to permit such lines of stages to run to the state Agricultural Fair, at Hemilton-square, as in his judgment may be necessary for the accommodation of the public.

Resultation to the commodation of the public.

Concurred in.

Resolution to distribute the 400 copies of Valentime's History of New York, sent to him for distribution, by giving four each to the Mayor and members of the Common Conneil, and the remaining 68 divided among the Heads of Departments. Concurred in. Granting petition of Wm. H. Cary & Co. to retain

Beckman-st. Concarred in.
Resolution directing widening of Duane-st., to take place lat of May, 1853. Concarred in.
Resolution directing widening of Duane-st., to take place lat of May, 1853. Concarred in.
Resonmendation that speedy action be taken on the subject of driving earthe through the streets. To Committee on Ordinances.
RESOLUTION.
The preamble and resolution in favor of extending the hospitalities of the City to the officers of the French squadron new in New York harbor, with amendment appropriating \$2,300, on motion of Mr. Pearson, was taken up, and remarks offered by members as to amount of appropriation, some being in favor of \$2,300 and others of \$1,000.

A motion was made to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, which was lost.
On motion of Mr. Kennedy the original preamble and resolutions and the amended resolution making the appropriation, which resolution is as follows:
Resolutions and the amended resolution on the first resolution, which resolution is as follows:
Resolution to the Squadron and tenuer to him and his officers the heightimes of the City.
The Vote was: Affirmative 5t Negative to him and his officers the heightimes of the clied that the resolution contemplated an expectiture of money, and, under the ninth section of the charter, which requires, in such cases, a vote of 45 members, the preamble and resolution were lost.

Mr. Pirkenner considered that said first resolution

Mr PINCKNET considered that said first resolution did not come within the clause as to appropriations, and that it was carried, and appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Chair was sustained by a very

The Board then adjourned to Friday afternoon at

THE PRACTICAL DEMOCRATS.

Pursuant to a notice given in the norming papers, a mass meeting of the new political organization called the Practical Democrats was convened in the Park yerterday evening, at 5 o'clock. The attendance was small, and little enthusiasm or earnestness was exhibited, except by the few individuals on the was exhibited, except by the tew individuals of the platform. The meeting was called to order by Ben-Jamin Philos, who moved that Charles Participes do take the Charles Charles Woodburgs and twelve others were nomitated Vine Prosidents, and Francis Andrews and twelve others were nomitated.

Figure 3 Asperws and twelve others were non-nated Socretaries.

The Charman briefly said that he felt great honor in being called apon to presade at that meeting, though be telt himself incompetent to discharge the diffus-tion has been as this. He know that they were at lowers of order, and that they were ready to main-tain their right to assemble together and express their views on every question of public and private interest. B. B. Davis was requested to read the Platform of the Organization, which he did as follows: Figure of a twe Platform of the Computations that have become a durant for the Platform the Division of Computations of these corruptions that have been been discussed to an elapority of the property of the program of the property of the program of the prog

11.— To Person ratio the Government so that the lawright of the New State of the Colors.

11. To Depos ratio the Government so that the lawright that the the New State of the Children in the Paile.

12. To Elect all Officers by the People, from the President to the Paile.

13. To Repeal the search of Contraction Paints Work which can be embraciately done by the Archives the London belowing thereon smithly for the People of People of the People of People of the People of People

H. K. Incles next came forward and amid so

H. K. Indian next came forward and adid some claims said that it was the unquestionable right of the people to obtain such laws as they desired, and to elect such individuals to be their rulers as they thought proper. It was to carry out this fundamental principle that they had formed the present organization. [Several persons here attempted to drown the speaker's volce]. The Charman having interposed and demanded a training for Mr. Ingles, the latter was allowed to proceed. He asked what would be the astonishment and indignation of the founders of our institutions, if they were told that the time would come when the expression of public sentiment would not be bettened to a system of downright dictator-hip would be established, and when certain individuals would have the andexity to creet themselves into a sort of dynasty to rule the people. Would they not have said, if this be so, then, indeed, we have fought for liberty in vain? If this system is to be continued be could see no dif It this system is to be continued be could see no difference in living under it and under a monarchy. If the elective franchise which we boast of as so invaluable a privilege, be not capable of working beneficially for the people, then it would be as well that the civil for the people, then it would be as well that the life Monarchy had remained. The time has dome when a reform is imperaively demanded, and when the proper and just expression of popular sentiment as to the titless of any invividuals for office annual be recognized. It was demanding for the people in more in their social capacity, than what they asserted in their social capacity, than what they asserted in their social capacity, than what they asserted project was started, the parties interested were always admitted to have the full right of electing such parties as were desired best calculated to carry it out. The people had too long been in the hands of political speculators and gamblets, and it was no wonder that they had been treated with such contempt. The truth is, that the people have made a great mistake about government. They supposed that rulers were persons to be looked up to, when the true democratic deals, that the rulers were theservants of the people. (Contraion). As affairs now stood one political party played into the hands of the other, and between both the people were hamburged and swindled. At the conclusion of this speech the meeting, became very noisy and tunultaous, many persons crying out, "How much!" How much! And venture other expressions indicative of a strong belief that the new reformers were as corrupt as the parties they denounced. In the midst of this confusion, a rosy checked old gentleman who like Nestor had seen down three generations of men and who, it appeared, had been one of the most obstraporous of the outsiders, ascended the planform and proceeded to address the meeting; but the noise was agreat and theoration is madible that we could not catch a sentence. He appeared to be denouncing the Practical Democra

W. J. Young heat presence meet, as in one and ineignant terms denounced the conduct of the meeting. He said that the people did not think soundly, and that the course which they were allowing the leading politicians to run was calculated to torge chains for their offering. The people had become more tools and slaves in the hands of those pol-

composition side walk in front of Nos. 85, 87 and 89 iticans, and the action of these men tended to enrich a few individuals and not to promote the public wel-fare. He called upon the people to come forward and support the principles of the Practical Democrats who were the only men disposed to redress the evil-connected with the system of election. Mr. Young's address was not concluded until after night fall, and the meeting then separated.

CONVENTION OF LIBERAL SOCIETIES. CONVENTION OF LIBERAL SOCIETIES.

The extra weekly meeting of this Convention was
beld last evening at the rooms of La Montagne, No. 80
Lechardest. Some detail and informal business was
transacted, and some preliminary arrangements made,
after which the Convention adjourned, to hold its
regular term morthly meeting on next Wednesday
evening in the same place.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

CLIPPER-SHIP DREADSOCGHT ASHORE .- The clipper-ship Dreadnought Samuels, from Liverpool, went ashore on the West Bank, at 7.30 yesterday morning, but was got off at high water.

Satting of the Arabia .-- The British mail steamer Arabia, Capt. Judkins, left this port at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, for Liverpool, with 115 passengers and \$969,496, and £1 680 sterling. RAISING A SHIP FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER.

P. M. yesterday, for Liverpool, with 115 passengers and 2626, 236, and £1 680 sterling.

Raising a Ship from the Botton of the River.

Some very increasing experiments are now going on in the East River, near the foot of Rossevelt st., ever the wisck of the ship Joseph Walker, which has been eith since last December. Capt. Bell, who undertook to raise the build during the summer by building up the sides and stern with boards, and covering up the seams with a cauvas bug to prevent a copious few of water under, and at the same time using several stess pumps, ficulty abandoned his enterprise. Some \$6.000 of \$8.000 it is said, were spent in this furthers work. The Joseph Walker, it will be recollected, was burned at the time the Great Republic was destroved. She was loaded with a valuable cargo of cotton flour and other articles when she suck. The recovery of such peritons as have not been damaged has been the inducement for the wreckers to endoavor to ruse the hull. Capt. Lewis, a veteran in the wrecking business, has undertaken the tob. He procared two did vessels—a big and a schooner—and flusted them over the wreck. Spars were then laid across the deck of the brig, and to those spars chains are strached on each side of the brig, extending under the stern of the wreck. Two large chains have airrady been placed under the sunken vessel, and, by the use of a hydraulic ram the hull has been raised about four feet and of the mid. The first chain was rou under the wreck by a diver, but the other was slipped down at one side and handed under the bottom by unchinery. The weight of the stern now held by the choins and spars from the beg is about one hundred and fifty time. It is supposed that another chain will eparate in the same way at the bow of the week. By means of the two vessels it is intended to lift the wreak free from the mad, and as close to the bottoms of the vessels above as possible. In this novel manner, alont two weeks hence, the wreek will be carried up to the built had at Sunth st., at high water. It is

The bases.

Disaster on Lake Heron.—Three Lives Lost.—We are be bred to Collect rWhite for a note addressed to him by Capt. Wilson, of the schr. De Witt, stating that be fell in at a bell a. M. on the 20th inst., about 20 miles above Lexington; with a fishing boat full of water and a man in it who made signals for help. Capt. Wilson immediately stood for the wreek, and after making several stretches, came alongside and took him on board, but could not save the boat on account of the heavy sea. His name is Charles Marry; said he was enpitzed in a squall about 6 o clock P M. on the 19th, had been in the water 15 hours. There were three other men in the boat at the time she capsized. They did not hang on but a short time. Tuelr names were Charles Runnels, "Joe"—of Doarhorn, Mich., and James Sinclair, who has a wife and two children at Saud Beach Bay.

Milwankee News, 2th alt.

FIRES.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the three story brick building No. 126 Chrystie-st., owned by Dr. Van Arsdele and occupied by William Cogswell as a stable. The fire originated in the third story, but how or in what manner, has not yet been asceptained. By some it is supposed that a spark from a neighboring chinney was blown among the straw lying in the upper part of the building, while others were of opinion that the premises had been willfully set on fire. The firemen were early on the ground and soon extinguished the flames. A large quantity of hay, straw and feed, together with twelve sleighs, were marly destroyed. The upper part of the building was badly damaged. Loss about \$1,000. No insurance.

insurance. At 11 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the building No. 151 Walker-st., occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop. The flames were specifly extinguished by the firemen. Loss shout \$250 Insured, but in what company we could not ascertain.

## CITY ITEMS.

The Crystal Palace will soon close, probably forever. Those who do not visit it within a few days will not have an opportunity of witnessing so grand a spectacle soon again. Tickets are for sale at THE TRIBUNE Office. Price 50 cents.

An English Operatic Company will e ness at the Breadway Theater next Monday evening. Its principals are Miss Louisa Pyne, who has recently gained much repute as prima donna in England. Me Harrison and Mr. Borrani, also eminent. These artists are among the most celebrated of Eugland at this me-

METROPOLITAN THEATER.-The advertisement of this establishment shows that a change of prices to the second and third tiers has been adopted, namely, twen

We have received from Bangs, Brother & Co. several new volumes of Bobn's publications, inc ing PRIOR's Life of Burke, the first volume of Philo Judgus, translated from the Greek by C. D. Yongs, the Geography of STRABO, MATTHEW PARK'S Chronicles of English History, and The History of Russia, by WALTER K. KELLY. The History of the Jesuits, by G. B. NICOLINI, (from the same publish ing house) claims to present a just and correct ides of the character and aims of the brotherhood of Loyola. In the writer's opinion, liberal institutions and civil and religious freedem have no greater enemies than that curning fraternity; but while the Jesuits are dreaded and detested on all sides, few are thoroughly acquainted with their history or with the arts by which they have carned such a disgraceful celebrity.

Some time since a French lady named Madame de Grandfort was announced to give public lectures in this town, and did it to the great admiration of the City journals generally. We were also requested to publish puffs but declined, not having had the sivantage of hearing her perform suces. It seems that the person who bored us in her behalf has inflicted himself on our cotempo aries at the West till The St. I ouis l'emocrat, in self-defense, publishes one of his

I ouis Pemocrot. Ill soll-united by proceeding the form see newspaper in Nile Orienza. Be enough kind to make wis them (extracted) a warm article for se lecture nouselle of vice I have speak to you. Zer a for to norrow—next day I vid groyer one and take some arrangements to have an editorial article with an amontement every day.

If presente to you, my dear file my best saluration of conference.

"HANDEL DE DRABFORT"

"Madame de Granfort just serive in our cite, will probounce
at Mandal von lecture in french on as influence of as fames
are second open of Ammanite.

Madame de Grande fort is as same lady vich under de
time of Medame — make as last year in New Orleans
corres as It de a series is uncess?

"Fairnets translated from an Courier and Bee, of New Orans.

Partnets translated from as Courier and Bee, of New Orleans:
Medame de Grandefort is a lady, yet very young, wis a physicignomie sweet and serious at once, wis warm agreements of colours, as the barrier and serious at once, wis warm agreements of colours, as the barrier and the same and with remembers a livite as Rachel's lines, is adorsed wis half that and aloney as dir brough families and affection in the barrier and agreement as her decore in the same time, she is as cloquence as har decore.

On this subject as codesporary facts she has embroidered as most riche conserve ever made. Her style is of von colour with distince. Her appreciations are said with all warmth, and had also de proper of intelligent women.

Give wom to us Mandame, a new Counserie; dere is you infinite of ett section in sat epiendid style, with by and by, you owe to ze megtifique say under vich you were born."